

CAERLEON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE
PUBLIC HEALTH
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

Hywel G. Jenkins. M.B., B.S.,
D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CAERLEON.

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Caerleon.
Gentlemen,

I have the honour as Medical Officer of Health of your district to submit the Annual Report for 1962. It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres).	3155.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-1962.	4420.
Total Rateable Value at 1.4.62.	44932.
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate book.	1064.
Sun represented by penny rate.	£173.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the Caerleon Urban District for 1962 was 4,420, an increment of 350 when compared with the estimated mid-year population for 1961. The estimated population includes approximately 450 patients at St. Cadoc's Hospital. There were 65 live births and 87 deaths so that the number of deaths in the district exceeded the number of live births by 22, more than double that for 1961. The increase in the population of 350 may be attributed to residential development and immigration.

The comparability factors used for the calculation of local adjusted rates are 1.04 for births and 0.64 for deaths.

Although there was one more birth than last year, both the crude and adjusted live birth rates are less than they were in 1961 and less than the crude live birth rate for Monmouthshire and the live birth rate for the Country as a whole. Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total live births were 0.62% less than those for Monmouthshire. There were 3 fewer illegitimate births than in 1961.

This is the third year in which there has been a reduction in the infant mortality, neonatal and perinatal mortality rates, so that these rates are less than those of Monmouthshire and England and Wales. There was only one stillbirth and one infant death, the latter of an infant between nine months and one year of age.

It must be remembered that the number of births, stillbirths and infant deaths are not large in the Caerleon Urban District and no special significance may be attached to the rates for any single year.

There were 87 deaths, three more than for last year. Thirty eight of the deaths were of persons resident at St. Cadoc's Hospital for more than six months. Many of these were of persons aged more than 70 years. At St. Cadoc's there were, in addition, 27 deaths which are not included in the Caerleon mortality statistics.

The crude death rate was more than the crude death rate for Monmouthshire and that for England and Wales. However, the local adjusted death rate is less than the adjusted rate for Monmouthshire and exceeds that for the Country as a whole by only 0.7 deaths per 1000 population.

More than one half of the deaths were attributed to diseases of the heart & blood vessels. Deaths due to cancer formed the next largest group with 13 deaths, one third of those due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels. The cancer deaths included two deaths of men from cancer of the lungs and bronchi.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	34	29	63
Illegitimate.	1	1	2
	<u>35</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>65</u>
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 resident population			14.70
Local adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 resident population.			15.28
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population.			18.17
Adjusted live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population.			17.99
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population.			18.00
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.			3.08%
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire.			3.7%

Still Births.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	1	-	1
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Total.	1	-	1

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population. 0.23

Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population. 0.48

Total Live and Still Births. 66

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births. 15.16

Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. 25.64

Stillbirth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. 18.1

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants (under 1 year of age)

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate,	1	-	1
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Total.	1	-	1

Infant mortality per 1,000 live births. 15.38

Infant mortality for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births. 25.02

Infant mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 live births. 21.4

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births. 15.88

Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 legitimate live births. 24.81

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births. Nil.

Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 illegitimate live births. 30.57

Neonatal deaths (deaths under 4 weeks of age).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.			
Illegitimate.		N I L.	
Total.			

Neo-natal mortality per 1,000 live births. Nil.

Neo-natal mortality for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births. 15.82

Neo-natal mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 live births. 15.1

Early neo-natal deaths (deaths under 1 week of age).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.			
Illegitimate.	N I L.		
Total.			

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 total live births). Nil.

Early neo-natal mortality rate for Monmouthshire (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births). 13.56

Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths). 15.16

Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire. 38.85

Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales. 30.8

Age and cause of infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age).

Cause of death.

	<u>Number of deaths.</u>		
	<u>Under 1 week of age.</u>	<u>1 week of age to under 4 weeks of age.</u>	<u>4 weeks to under 1 year of age.</u>

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Maternal mortality.

There were no deaths attributed to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births. Nil.

Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total births. 0.47

Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total births. 0.35

Deaths.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
50	37	87

Crude death rate per 1,000 population. 19.68

Local adjusted death rate. 12.6

Crude death rate for Monmouthshire. 11.87

Adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire. 13.67

Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population. 11.9

Deaths by Cause and Sex at all Ages.

<u>Cause of death.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis. Respiratory.	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms.	-	-	-
Syphilitis disease.	1	-	1
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
Cancer. (inc; lungs & bronchi - 2 males).	7	6	13
Leukaemia.	-	-	-
Diabetes.	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	9	4	13
Coronary disease. Angina.	9	6	15
Hypertension with Heart disease.	-	-	-
Other heart and circulatory diseases.	8	11	19
Influenza.	1	1	2
Pneumonia.	2	4	6
Bronchitis.	-	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
Congenital malformation.	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	9	1	10
Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-	1
All other accidents.	-	2	1
Suicide.	-	-	-
Totals.	<u>50</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>87</u>

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases.

No infectious diseases were notified by general practioners in the District. Measles is endemic in urban communities becoming epidemic every second year. This year it was true to form: last year there were 54 notifications, this year none.

Five cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Each case occurred at the Lydia Beynon Hospital.

The year was marked by the smallpox outbreak in South Wales, the first case being known to arrive in Cardiff on January 13th and the outbreak in which there were 49 indigenous cases with 19 deaths continued until April 15th.

At Caerleon a number of possible contacts of cases were vaccinated at the Council Offices and at Cambria House, Caerleon. Each was vaccinated and kept under surveillance or else notified as a contact to the Medical Officer of the district in which he lived. At Caerleon, as in other parts of the County, an open vaccination clinic was held at Cambria House for one week. Two Caerleon residents were vaccinated at this Clinic before becoming contacts at the Glan-Rhyd Hospital.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS FOR 1962.

<u>DISEASE.</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Small Pox.			
Scarlet Fever.			
Diphtheria.			
Typhoid Fever.			
Paratyphoid.			
Puerperal Pyrexia.			
Pneumonia.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Acute Poliomyelitis.			
Measles.			
Dysentery.			
Whooping Cough.			
Erysipelas.			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.			

Infectious Diseases reported by Schools.

	<u>Jaundice.</u>	<u>Measles.</u>	<u>German Measles.</u>	<u>Impetigo.</u>
Caerleon Endowed Infants School.	-	2	3	3
Caerleon Endowed Secondary Modern School.	1	-	-	-

Two cases of measles were reported by the Headmistress of the Infants' school in March. In addition there were 3 cases of German Measles, one in January and two in March, and three cases of impetigo, two in September and one in December. One case of jaundice was reported in October by the Headmaster of the Secondary School.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

These services are provided by the County Council at the infant welfare Clinic and by general practitioners.

55 children completed their primary diphtheria immunisation course, 50 of them being given the triple vaccine. Of these children 26 were aged less than one year, 24 were aged between one year and four years of age, and 5 were aged between five and fourteen years. In addition 3 children received booster diphtheria injections before or just after beginning school.

50 children were immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus using the triple vaccine, and 5 received 3 injections of tetanus toxoid. Poliomyelitis vaccination was made available to children and adults aged less than 40 years throughout the year.

As a result of the smallpox outbreak in South Wales there is no available local record with which the number vaccinated or re-vaccinated may be compared. Thirtynine children aged less than two years were vaccinated, and 21 between two years and less than 5 years of age. In the later age group 6 were revaccinated. Two hundred and sixtyseven persons aged over 5 years were vaccinated and three hundred and twentyeight re-vaccinated.

Smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis are preventable diseases. Parents are asked to ensure that they have made full use of the local vaccination and immunisation services. This year the number of children in Caerleon receiving booster diphtheria injections was unsatisfactory.

Mass Radiography Service.

A general population survey was carried out during the year. 206 persons were X-rayed; 99 were men and 107 women. Two men were found to have abnormalities of the chest which did not require further observation.

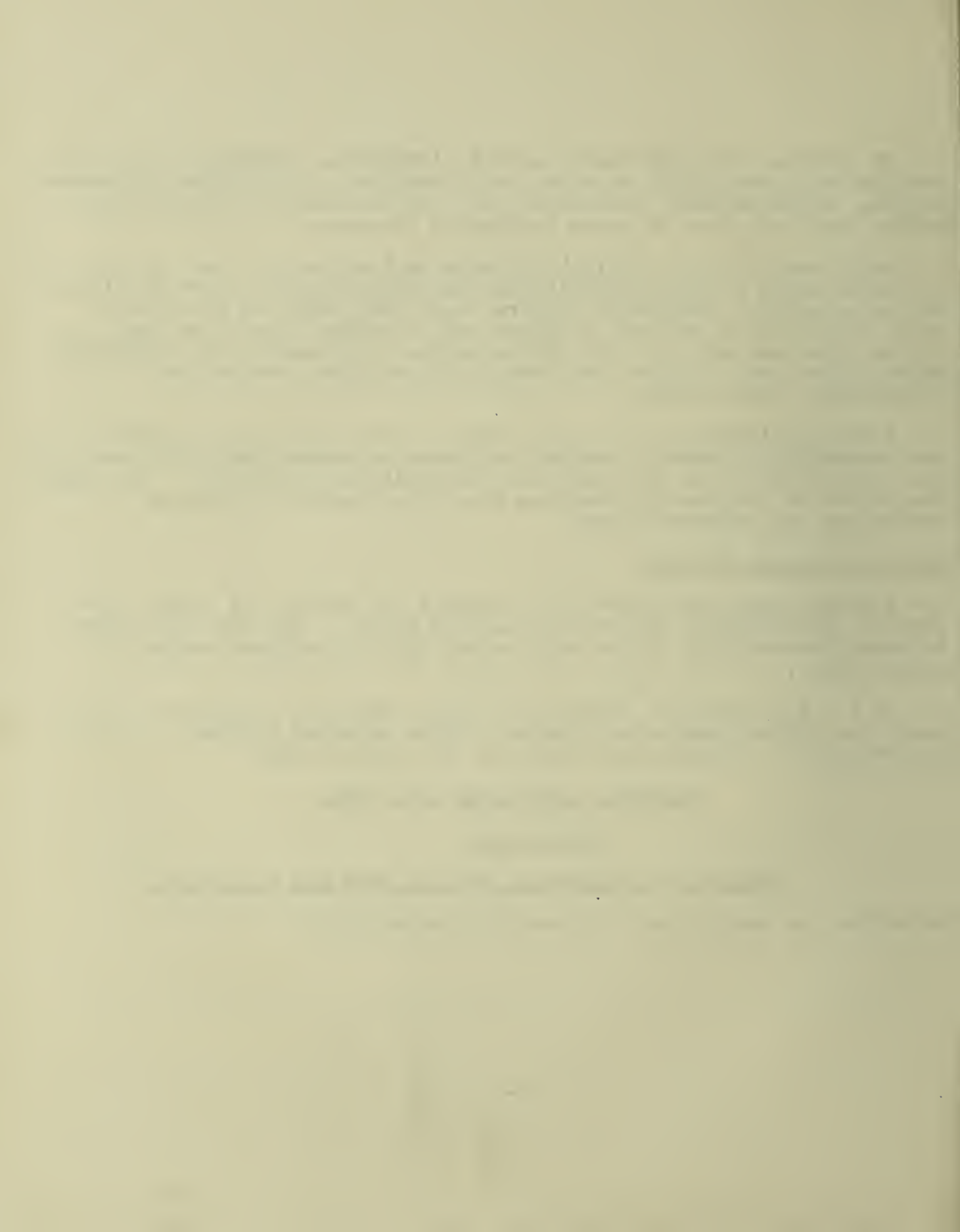
At the Monmouthshire Training College, Caerleon, 6 members of the staff and 154 students were X-rayed. None required further observation. No chest film revealed any abnormality.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47.

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention.

No action was taken under this section during 1962.



GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:-

- (a) Medical Officer of Health. who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Cwmbran U.D.C. and Area Medical Officer for the No. 8. Health Area of Monmouthshire County Council.
- (b) Surveyor and Public Health Inspector. J.H.M. Jolliffe, A.M.I.S.E., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.M.I.B.E., C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.I.

The Committees concerned with Public Health matters are:

Public Health Committee. General control and advisory function.
Works Committee. Sewerage, Sewage Disposal, Refuse Collection and Disposal and all construction items.
Recreation Committee. Open Spaces and Cemetery.
Council. Housing.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to the Surveyor/Public Health Inspector for the following report.

General. The year 1962 saw a continuance of the rapid expansion of the area following the completion of the Spencer Works at Llanwern and the desire of many inhabitants from other, mainly industrial areas, to reside in Caerleon. This development was accompanied by many public health problems, mainly in the field of housing development, drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal together with public cleansing and other general matters.

Public Cleansing. The domestic refuse is collected weekly and the trade refuse twice weekly, the collecting days being Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Increased housing development required an additional man to be employed as a loader on Wednesdays, this being the day on which the development areas are serviced. It was also found necessary to reduce the number of journeys to the tip and the old "Karrier Bantan" seven cubic yard capacity side loader was replaced in September by a new "Bedford/Eagle Compressmore" vehicle of 16/24 cubic yards capacity. This provision proved a saving, in that more time could be devoted to actual refuse collection and some of the lost time in journeys to the tip eliminated. The continuance and expansion of the paper sack system of refuse collection still further improved the efficiency and rapidity of the refuse collection service. Although accurate figures of savings in the cost of refuse collection are not available, due to the expansion of the system and the introduction of the new vehicle, the practical experience is worth recording. The varied lay-outs in the estates now being developed means in effect that both the "kerbside" and "backdoor" systems of collection need to be operated. The refuse collection team continued at one driver and two men until the additional number of new houses reached 150, when the new vehicle came into operation.

This three man team continued until 200 new houses had been occupied, when the additional loader was employed on one day in each week. It is significant to note that the collection team was not further increased in spite of continued housing development. The decision to introduce the paper sack system in the new Lodge Council Estates was a significant factor in keeping refuse collection costs to the minimum. The most significant conclusion which has been reached in the actual working of the system is that, on balance, the additional cost of the paper sacks has been nearly off-set by the saving in labour. It might be estimated that the total increase in collection costs, including the provision of sacks and holders, has been kept as low as 2% over the traditional kerbside bin collection. The refuse is disposed at Ponthir Road tip, but this is being rapidly filled and at the close of the year, the Council were actively investigating a new tipping site. One such site under consideration was on the Racecourse lands, where a land reclamation scheme was being considered.

Clean Air and Smoke Nuisance. It is with regret that again I have to record that the routine monitoring of the atmosphere was not commenced, because of the continued pressure of work. No smoke control area was established or contemplated during the year. Towards the end of the year under review, complaints of "oily soot" were received from residents in the Lodge Area. Extensive investigations traced the source to a local brickworks. The establishment is registered under the Alkali Regulation Acts, and the complaints passed to the District Alkali Inspector for investigation.

Schools. No item required attention under this heading during the year.

Water Supplies. The Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board are the statutory water undertakers for the area and Councillor J. Duthie continued to serve as the Council's representative on the Board. During the year he was requested to raise the question of the introduction of fluoride into the Board's supply. A few samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and found satisfactory. The water is not plumbo-solvent and no special precautions are required in this direction. There are only two out-lying areas where piped supplies are not available and no stand pipe supplies are in operation.

Cemetery. A public cemetery is maintained by the Council, but the number of internments is small. The Council is a constituent member of the Monmouthshire Joint Crematorium Committee.

Public Swimming Baths. One privately owned open air lido is situated in the Area and the Council have adopted byelaws to control such premises. Due to the very inclement weather, the lido was little used during the year. The water is drawn from the public mains and treatment within the lido is by rapid filtration and chlorination. The few samples taken produced satisfactory bacteriological results, but from time to time the free chlorine content was a little above the prescribed limits. Adjustments to the apparatus corrected this fault.

Rodent Control. As in the previous two years, the incidence of rodent infestation was comparatively high. However, all infestations were dealt with promptly by a full time operator.

Recreation Facilities. The proposal to construct a new secondary modern school on Racecourse land resulted in the need to re-site the playing fields. A scheme for levelling and seeding eleven acres of land was prepared and the contract let. At the end of the year the excavation and grading works were completed in readiness for seeding the playing spaces. All the recreation areas are supplied with childrens' playing equipment and the open spaces are well kept. They provide much appreciated amenity to the inhabitants of the area.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. The new sewage disposal works at Cold Bath Road came into full operation on the 1st January, 1962. The final cost of the scheme was in the region of £70,000. The works operate satisfactorily, but there is some infiltration of surface water via the older sewers and this is being investigated. There are still five outfalls for the sewers within the area and these were as detailed in previous reports. The Consulting Engineers' report on further extensions to the sewage works was in hand at the close of the year, but the Council was unable to reach a final decision by the end of December.

Factories. No special item under this heading arose during the year and the usual table detailing the inspections is appended.

Public Conveniences. It is regretted to note that vandalism continued to take place in the public conveniences. During the year the Surveyor had submitted a list of sites for the erection of further conveniences in the Lodge Area, where the bulk of development and expansion is taking place. No decision was made by the Council and the scheme remains in abeyance.

Municipal Caravan Site. The Surveyor investigated a number of sites for the stationing of residential caravans, and, although a site was selected, the proposal was not proceeded with in view of the high cost involved and the lack of demand revealed by further investigation.

Housing. The year saw the continuance of the rapid expansion in housing development both by the Council and private enterprise. Eighty five dwellings were completed on the Council estates and 75 dwellings were completed by private enterprise. The Scheme for aged persons at College Crescent was finalised during the year and the Council were seeking a tender for the construction of the scheme.

Two applications for standard improvement grants were approved and £300. paid as a result of completed grant schemes. Four improvement loans were made amounting to a total of £2,515. It is regretted to note that there has been a decline in the number of applications for improvement grants, notwithstanding publicity by the Council as to the grants being available.

The slum clearance programme was again reduced on account of the need to build houses to accommodate new inhabitants.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

- (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts..... 5
- (b) Total number of housing inspections..... 8
- (c) Number of dwelling houses found to in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation..... 3
- (d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those in (c) above, not in all respects reasonably fit..... 2

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without formal notice.

Number of houses rendered fit by informal action only..... 5

3. Action under statutory powers.

No action under the statutory powers of the Public Health or Housing Acts was required during the year.

4. Demolition of Unfit Houses.

No action required during the year.

5. Underground rooms.

There are no underground rooms within the meaning of Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

6. Number of Houses Owned by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1962.

Temporary Houses.....	49.	
Permanent Houses.....	312.	Total.....361.

7. Rent Act, 1957.

No certificates for dis-repair were issued or cancelled during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Surveyor/Public Health Inspector was unable to make extensive inspections of food premises on account of pressure of other work, particularly the erection of new houses. Extensive alteration and renovation were carried out at one shop.

Only a very small quantity of unsound food was dealt with and there is no slaughterhouse in the area.

I draw the Council's attention to the fact that the district is developing rapidly. Future development may mean that your present staff will be unable in public health matters to give the district the attention it deserves. You will have noted that more attention should have been given to food shops and that only a few water samples were sent for bacteriological examination.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

HYWEL C. JENKINS.

Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices,
Caerleon, Mon.
Telephone: Caerleon 206.

APPENDIX 1.

Vital Statistics.

Mothers and Infants.

Live Births.

Number.	65
Rate per 1,000 population.	14.7

<u>Illegitimate Live Births.</u> (per cent of total live births).	3.08%
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Stillbirths.

Number.	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.	15.16

<u>Total Live and Stillbirths.</u>	66
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<u>Infant Deaths</u> (deaths under one year).	1
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Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births.	15.38
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births.	15.88
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	Nil.

<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births).	Nil.
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<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate.</u> (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births).	Nil.
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<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths).	15.16
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<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion).	Nil.
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Number of deaths.	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.	Nil.



APPENDIX 2.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosec- ted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.....	17	17	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	1	1	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL...	18	18	-	-

2. No defects were found.

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork

Sections 110 and 111.

3. There are no outworkers in the District.

1. The first of these is the *Principle of the Conservation of Matter*.

2. The second is the *Principle of the Conservation of Energy*.

3. The third is the *Principle of the Conservation of Momentum*.

4. The fourth is the *Principle of the Conservation of Mass*.

5. The fifth is the *Principle of the Conservation of Charge*.

Principle of Conservation		Principle of Conservation		Principle of Conservation		Principle of Conservation		Principle of Conservation	
1. The first of these is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Matter</i> .	2. The second is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Energy</i> .	3. The third is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Momentum</i> .	4. The fourth is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Mass</i> .	5. The fifth is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Charge</i> .	6. The sixth is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Angular Momentum</i> .	7. The seventh is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Entropy</i> .	8. The eighth is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Information</i> .	9. The ninth is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Probability</i> .	10. The tenth is the <i>Principle of the Conservation of Time</i> .

6. The sixth is the *Principle of the Conservation of Angular Momentum*.

7. The seventh is the *Principle of the Conservation of Entropy*.

8. The eighth is the *Principle of the Conservation of Information*.

9. The ninth is the *Principle of the Conservation of Probability*.

10. The tenth is the *Principle of the Conservation of Time*.